

BYWATER'S DEATH
SHAKES CULPEPER

Tragic Event Leads to Formation of Factions.

STROTHERS GIVE BOND

Brothers-in-law of Dead Man Accused of Deed.

Prominence of Virginia Families Involved in Saturday's Drama Adds Interest to Killing of Bridegroom of But an Hour-Inquest, Unfinished, Will Be Taken Up Again Next Wednesday Morning.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Culpeper, Va., Dec. 16.—After a short session of the coroner's jury, late this afternoon, James and Philip Strother were bound over in the sum of \$5,000 each for the murder of William Bywater, whom they are accused of having shot to death within an hour after he married their sister, Viola Strother, Saturday afternoon.

Not in years has this historic town been stirred to its foundations as it was by the news of the killing of Bywater at the Strother home, "Rotherwood," three miles south of Culpeper. Friends of the dead man, who are numbered by the score, stood about on the street corners all day to discuss the tragedy, and on every side during the day there were mutterings about "there being no jail in Culpeper."

Crowd in Street All Night.

All night long, while the post mortem examination was being conducted by Coroner E. W. Lewis, in the Hawley undertaking establishment, there was a crowd in the street, eagerly awaiting news, and this afternoon there were many thousands who freely said that had the Strother boys been brought to the city while the news of the tragedy was fresh, there would have been added trouble for the mills of justice in the county which derived its name from Lord Culpeper.

Not until after 5 o'clock this afternoon were the warrants sworn out against James Strother and Philip Strother, charging them with the murder of Bywater. The warrants were drawn up in the office of Dr. Lewis by the light of a coal-oil lamp, by Commonwealth's Attorney W. C. Waite, and signed by Mayor Alden Bell.

The two men were brought to Coroner Lewis' office from the Culpeper home, in which they had been quartered by Sheriff A. W. Pulliam, who has had charge of them since the shooting Saturday evening. They were accompanied by another brother, French Strother, and the warrants were served on them in the office, the sheriff making the return to Mayor Bell, who acted as ex officio, owing to the lack of a county clerk, which was long since abolished.

Asked to Fix the Bail.

Although there were a score of people in the little room, it was as still as death when Sheriff Pulliam asked if he should make the return on the warrants to Mayor Bell; and then John R. Jeffries, formerly State senator from Culpeper County, but now a resident of Norfolk, announced that he would submit motion of the story of the case to the ball commissioner for the latter to judge as to the amount of bail necessary, which was left entirely to his discretion.

At the further end of the room sat James Strother and his youngest brother, Philip, and when Mr. Jeffries announced that he would call upon the middle brother, French, for his story of the case, the silence was ominous, and the two brothers back of the little stove made no sign that they were interested in the case.

"You mean for me to tell what I have been doing since I came here?" asked French Strother, in a voice that was a suppressed sob.

"Only since you came to Culpeper," replied Mr. Jeffries.

Then the dramatic scene in his humble setting began. French Strother is a big man, with a clean-cut face, and with the appearance of a man who knows what he wants.

"When I came to Culpeper Friday morning," he said, with an effort, controlling his voice, "I came because we had reason to believe that our sister needed our assistance. When I arrived she was not at home, and a man known here was also missing."

Room Is Deceitfully Still.

By this time, the spectators in the room hushed every sound, until there was a deathly stillness, every ear tense for the story, which was told straightforwardly and without hesitation, although it bared the trouble of one of the oldest families in Virginia.

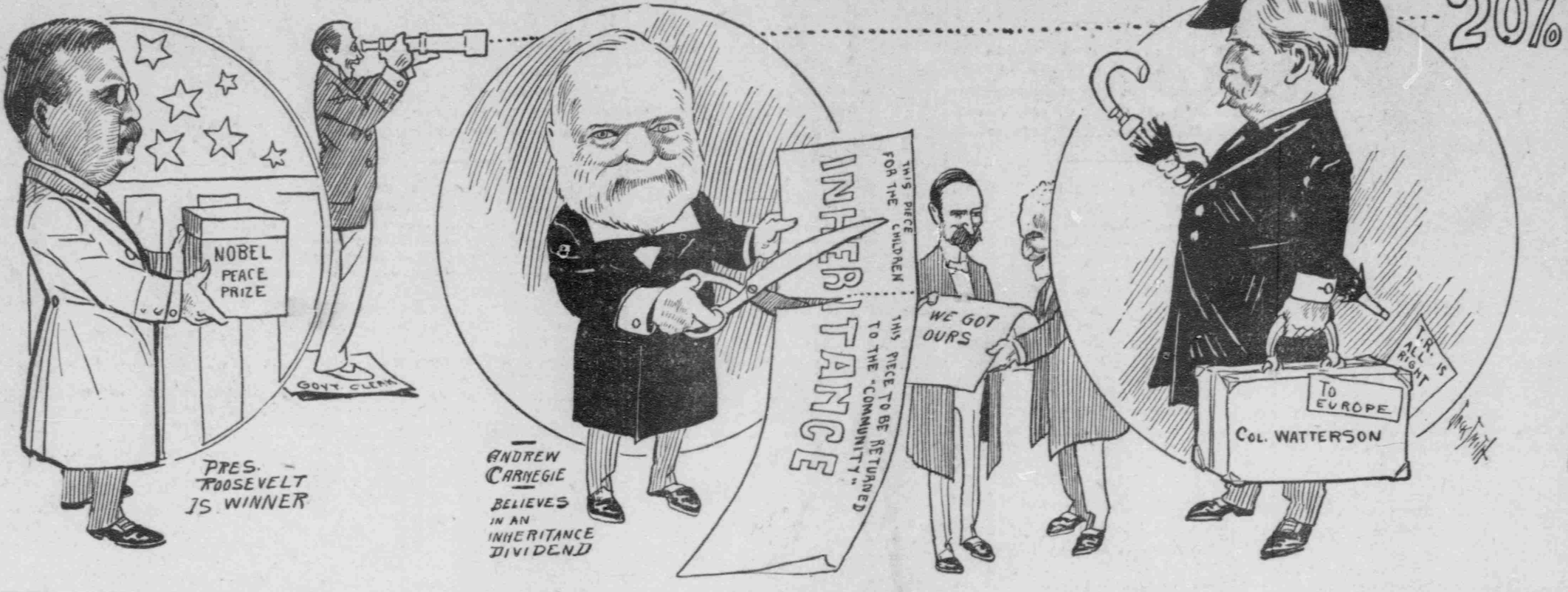
"Later in the day, Friday, she returned," continued the brother of the deceased bride, "and I met her down town. I told her that her uncle (J. G. Lemon) was waiting, and for her to go on home."

"After protesting a few minutes, she agreed to go. Saturday morning, Bywater came out to the house, and I recognized him as the man who had been my friend for the family. I finally permitted him to see my sister, as she also importuned me to be permitted to see him. She was in bed, ill, and I charged him with the duty of looking after her. I finally permitted him to see my sister, and then they both confessed they had made the trip to Washington."

Willing to Marry Her.

"Then he asked that he be permitted to marry her. I told him that I did not want him to marry her. But he insisted and promised that he would take good care of her. I did not know what to do. I finally consented to the marriage, but I told him at that time if he ever deserted her or mistreated her I would shoot him. He said that if he did anything of that kind he would want to be killed. I promised I would keep my part of the compact. My sister also pleaded that she be permitted to marry him, but as she was seriously ill and in a nervous condition, I hardly knew what to do."

"I left before the marriage was performed, and did not see Bywater again."



KAISER MAY DICTATE

Anxious to Interfere in the Coming Elections.

WOULD APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Advisees Seek to Dissuade Him from His Intention of Issuing Manifesto Calling on People to Smash Alliance Between the Catholics and the Socialists in Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The election campaign has already begun. Several party manifestos have been issued. It is reported that the Kaiser has been on the verge of intervening in the fight.

He wishes, according to the story, to issue a manifesto appealing to the people to vote imperially and smash the seditious alliance between the Catholics and Socialists.

Chancellor von Buelow and his majesty's counselors, it is added, dissuaded his majesty from such a course, urging that it would be bitterly resented, and would estrange the Liberals, upon whose support the government must depend now. It was decided that the government would issue an address appealing to the people to support patriotic candidates.

A prominent South German newspaper asserts that if the government is defeated in the coming election Chancellor von Buelow will speedily dissolve the new Reichstag and again appeal to the country. The constitution permits the indefinite repetition of such a process. Impartial observers, however, do not believe that the chancellor is likely to avail himself of this power. It is more probable that he will resign the chancellorship.

STAGE ROBBERS ARE CAUGHT.

Surrounded by posse After Taking \$5 from Passengers.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 16.—Three men who held up a coach which runs between Yardville and Allentown last night were captured at Groveville to-day and are now in the county jail.

The driver of the stage was George Johnson. The two passengers on the inside were Pearson Carron and John Johnson. The three highwaymen, each armed, jumped out toward the coach as it was passing a piece of woodland on a lonely part of the road. One of the men seized the horses by the bridle while the other two covered the driver and ordered hands up. The robbers went through the coach, and secured less than \$5.

When the bandits departed, Johnson drove to a wayside tavern and telephoned to William Widman, owner of the stage line, and he, with another man, went to Groveville where a posse was organized. The highwaymen were surrounded and captured.

The men gave their names as Edward Bandon, Edward Mulish, and Peter Kolaszky.

KILLS HUSBAND, THEN SELF.

Boston Boarding House Scene of Murder and Suicide.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Margaret Clark, of Denver, killed her husband and then committed suicide, at a lodging house in Dover street, early this morning.

Both were forty years old. Mrs. Clark has been living at the house for some time, and in November she wrote her husband saying she was ill, and asked him to join her. He arrived here on December 8 from Denver. They were seen about midnight by the housekeeper, and no disturbance was heard in their room during the night.

This morning when the housekeeper went in to put the room right, she found the couple lying on the bed, both covered with blood. Mrs. Clark had a revolver clutched in her right hand, and a bullet wound back of the ear showed that her death had been instantaneous. Clark was alive but unconscious when the police arrived. She was shot in the forehead, and died within an hour.

WARRANTS OUT FOR BANKERS.

Waynesburg Financiers with Political Ambitions To Be Arrested.

Pittsburg, Dec. 16.—Warrants were issued here to-night for certain officials of the failed Farmers and Drivers' National Bank of Waynesburg, the oldest national bank west of the Allegheny Mountains, and to-shoreward a United States deputy marshal will go to Waynesburg to serve them. It is said at least two, and probably more, bank officials will be arrested for juggling the money of the bank.

It is said that the shortage will run from \$400,000 to \$700,000. The bank became involved in the last two political campaigns. D. S. Walton, the president, aspired to the senate, and was elected at the last election, while J. B. Rhinehart, the vice president and cashier, has long been desirous of becoming the Republican county leader. It is said that the bank spent \$150,000 in the fight for State treasurer.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia—Rain to-day. Tomorrow, clearing and decidedly colder; variable winds, becoming northwesterly and fresh.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1—Troops Guard the Vatican. 1—Kaiser May Interfere in Election. 1—Strother Brothers Held for Murder. 1—Justice Brewer Sees Higher Ideals. 1—Bailey Claims 112 Votes. 1—Insurance Balloting Ends To-morrow. 4—Church in Opera Bouffe War.

LOCAL.

1—Longworths in Auto Accident. 2—National Metropolitan Insurance Company Taken Over. 2—Commander Zera L. Tanner Dead. 2—Mrs. Bradley Spends Lonely Sunday. 12—Nerves Held to Blame for Commercial Congestion.

PASTOR FLAYS CORTELYOU.

Tells Hearers He Should Be Dismissed for Taking Trust Money.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 16.—Characterizing campaign contributions by corporations as bribery, the Rev. S. J. Young in a sermon on "Stealing," to-night praised President Roosevelt, and said that the people have a right to expect the dismissal of George R. Cortelyou, who managed the Republican National Committee from the Cabinet. He said, in part:

"The most common form of stealing is gambling. A worse form of stealing is found among many of our great trusts and corporations. Jesse James was a hero compared to trust magnates."

"Another form of stealing, which has given politics such a stench during the past few years is the contributions by the insurance companies and other corporations to campaign managers. This is a double crime—that of stealing and bribery. It is gratifying that President Roosevelt is determined that the money, \$18,000 stolen from the policy holders of life insurance companies to help elect him, shall be returned."

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Swedish Ruler Spends a Restful Day and Has Quiet Sleep.

Stockholm, Dec. 17.—The condition of King Oscar is unchanged. He spent a quiet, restful day Sunday, and at midnight was reported sleeping peacefully.

LONGWORTH'S AUTO SMASHED.

Occupants Are Badly Jarred, but Not Seriously Hurt.

Machine Bearing Congressman and His Wife Skids Across Slippery Asphalt and Strikes Platform.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday afternoon, when the automobile in which they were riding crashed into the waiting-room platform at the Chevy Chase loop with tremendous force, and threw them from their seats. Both were severely shaken up and suffered some from the shock, but received no cuts or bruises. The vehicle was damaged to the extent of \$25, and it was necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Longworth and their companion to take another car.

Congressman Longworth, accompanied by his wife, and a friend, started for Friendship, the residence of John R. McLean, where Mr. and Mrs. Longworth spent their honeymoon. The automobile was furnished by the Washington Electric Vehicle Company, and operated by Chauffeur G. A. Smith.

After whizzing along Calvert street at a lively rate the chauffeur applied the brake so as to slow down for the street crossing. The asphalt was wet and slippery, and although the wheels of the automobile stopped they slid along the muddy street, and before Smith could shift the steering gear the front of the vehicle dashed against the platform and stopped with a bang and crash.

Instantly the occupants were hurled to the bottom of the automobile. Mrs. Longworth was assailed by her seat by Mr. Longworth, and it was some moments before she regained her composure. The chauffeur and persons who witnessed the accident shoved the vehicle off the platform, but the machinery of the car had been so severely jarred that it refused to work.

The occupants disembarked, and after waiting for another automobile, they proceeded to the destination without further incident.

Castro Reported Dying.

Paris, Dec. 16.—A report received here from Caracas, Venezuela, and given wide circulation as well as considerable credence, says that President Castro is dying. It is believed his end is not far distant.

The Portland Cafe Is Delightful.

—place to entertain your friends at Dinner or Lunch. Table d'Hôte & a la Carte.

BREWER FINDS HOPE

Justice Frankly Discusses American Tendencies.

TOO MUCH PRIDE IN BIGNESS

Despite Inconsistencies in National Policies and Individual Actions, Spirit of Charity and Fair Dealing Prevails in the Land—Instances That Point to Higher Ideals.

New York, Dec. 16.—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke to-day at the session of the People's Forum, in New Rochelle, upon "The Larger and Higher Life of the Nation." The justice dwelt upon the general scope of national tendencies in the political and moral life of the American people. He found something to criticize and expressed an optimistic view of the future.

Edward M. Shepard presided, and introduced the justice, who said, in part: "The United States is the marvel of the ages. It is the giant of the century. Not merely in its population, but by its wealth, culture, and achievements which has astonished the whole world. Three centuries ago this republic was born out of nothing. Since the time when, isolated from Europe and dependent upon its own resources, the nation began to work out its own destiny, the progress of the American people has been by geometrical rather than by arithmetical progression."

The justice then dwelt at some length upon the material welfare of the country. "We cry, 'Peace, peace,' yet we are daily preparing for war," said Mr. Brewer. "When we read that Great Britain had launched the Dreadnought a bill was introduced in Congress providing for a still greater fighting machine."

"We glory in the tradition that our ancestors set this continent outside the limit of European aggression, yet we reach across the seas and take the Philippines. We assumed the burden of a war to relieve Cuba from the depths, and place her among the family of nations, yet we rode rough shod over Colombia that we might take her land and dig our canal there."

BAILEY CLAIMS 118 VOTES

Requires But 82 on Joint Ballot of Legislature for Election.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 16.—Senator Bailey made the statement to-night that he had personal pledges from twenty-three senators and eighty-three representatives to support him for re-election. In addition, twelve others have stated through newspaper interviews that they will obey instructions, making a total of 118 members who are on record.

Several members are still classed as doubtful, and the Senator expects to secure all of them. There will be 163 votes on joint ballot, and eighty-two will be necessary to elect.

Port Worth, Tex., Dec. 16.—When opponents of Senator Bailey opened up on his Standard Oil record his friends scouted the idea that any opposition to his election worthy of note could be made in the legislature.

A week ago the same men admitted that perhaps four legislators would cast their votes against Bailey. To-night it is admitted in the camp of Bailey that there are twelve men who will vote for some other man than the incumbent when the legislature goes to choose a senator.

To the twelve must be added many whose opposition to Bailey is pronounced, but who have refrained from talking to newspaper men, and there are others who undoubtedly before the legislature meets will be instructed to cast their votes for a new deal.

Gov.-elect Campbell, Palestine; Attorney General Davidson, Joseph D. Sayers, former governor, Austin; Judge Charles K. Bell, Fort Worth; Horace Chilton, Yancey Lewis, and M. M. Crane, Dallas, are most frequently mentioned as possible opponents of the Senator.

POINT FOR THE ADVERTISER.

The Washington Herald has a larger circulation in Washington than was ever before attained by a morning newspaper here. It is a home circulation, too, and it is growing every day.

Skull Fractured in Fight.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 16.—As a result of a fight in a tenement house among whites, negroes, and Italians to-night, an Italian is at the hospital with a fractured skull and Philip Gillis, white, is in jail charged with striking him on the head with a hammer.

A Nice Present for Your Wife.

—An Otte Radiator. Open evenings. Demonstrations, 509 9th st. n.w.

TROOPS AT VATICAN

Mob Seeking to Rush Palace Checked by Bayonets.

FEW DISORDERS IN FRANCE

Usual Services Held and Bishops and Priests Enthusiastically Greeted by Loyal Parishioners—Women Drive Off Commissary Near Brest, and Troops Called to Enforce Law.

Rome, Dec. 16.—The feeling of the populace here is so strong against the Vatican in connection with the dispute with France that the authorities judged it necessary to employ the whole police force, and have the entire military garrison under arms to prevent a demonstration arranged for this afternoon for the purpose of acclaiming the republic outside the French Embassy.

The Vatican was surrounded by cavalry, the horses being unshod, to enable, if necessary, a charge over the cobblestones. The streets and bridges leading to the Vatican were occupied by the troops, and traffic was stopped. Troops were stationed in the Piazza Farnese, where the French Embassy is located. Large crowds, composed mostly of students, loafers, and the drags of the city, gathered early in the afternoon. They at first tried to reach the Vatican, but found everywhere a line of bayonets opposing them. Several rushes occurred, and there were shouts of "Death to the priests!" "Down with the Pope!" and "Long live France!"

City Is in State of Siege.

The mob tried to reach the embassy, but troops cordoned the street leading to the Piazza Farnese and prevented them. Several charges were made. The crowd was never allowed to gather strength. The trouble was practically over by nightfall, but the city continues to have the appearance of being in a state of siege. Armed soldiers protect the Vatican, parliament buildings, and the embassies, as well as hold the streets and squares, while numbers of others are held ready to houses and courtyards for use in case of emergency.

The commander of the papal gendarmes called on Cardinal Merry del Val this morning, and asked for orders. The cardinal replied that he was to take no precautions. He was to leave the doors of St. Peter's open, as the government would keep order.

Day Passes Quietly in France.

Paris, Dec. 16.—France's first Sunday since the state and church were legally separated passed much as other Sundays. Perhaps a few more people went to church. All the regular services were held at the usual hours, with the customary peace and good order. Nowhere in Paris was there aught unseemly or anything annoying, nor had the reports received from the provinces up to this evening brought word of any incident of serious import, with the single exception of Brest, where a commissary was prevented by a fanatical crowd from obtaining the name of a priest who had said mass. The commissary was obliged to draw his revolver to defend himself from a woman who raised a knife to stab him.

The worshippers found some changes connected with the services. In the first place, most of the Paris churches opened for entrance only their small or side doors, but their great doors were opened for the exit of the congregations. Inside no reverence stood ready to collect payment for places, all seats being free under the state. In some churches the altars remained as usual. In others, they were wide open, as a reminder to the faithful that contributions were no longer the property of the church.

Ceremonies with Accustomed Pomp.

In most of the churches the ceremonies were conducted with the customary pomp, including choral accessories, indicating that any of the heretofore paid assistants were serving free or that a new means had been found to remunerate them, but some churches were without altar decorations and had no music whatever. The only other noticeable change within the churches was the presence in all, except the Madeleine, of three or four police, who found nothing to do. The curs of the Madeleine declined to receive protection from the police, but doubtless a government agent was present at the services there. At Notre Dame there were many police and detectives to guard against any emergency. They were, however, needless.

No disposition was shown anywhere by enemies of the church to make trouble. Indeed, there was no sign of the existence of such enemies. Some Catholics appeared to anticipate trouble. Thirty zealous youths went to Notre Dame de La Croix armed with cudgels and potted themselves before the great doors. The cure's wisdom compelled them to deposit their sticks in the hands of the police.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily.

at Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 142 N. Y. ave.

WOULD NOW AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

DeArmond Thinks Time Ripe for Republic to Act.

HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT

Missourian's Contentment Not Due to Secretary Root's Speech.

Highly Developed and Complex Civilization Presents Problems That Deserve the Attention of the Master Minds of the Country—Important Questions That Would Come Before a Convention, if Called.

Shall a convention be held to amend the Constitution of the United States? This question was seriously asked and affirmatively answered in the House of Representatives last week by Representative DeArmond, of Missouri. Mr. DeArmond is an able and conservative Democrat, whose devotion to the fundamental principles of his party has never been doubted.

He is a strict constructionist of the Constitution, an upholder of States' rights, an opponent of every tendency toward centralization. It is not on account of Secretary Root's speech, however, that Mr. DeArmond now suggests a constitutional convention. It is because the time has come, in his opinion, for the assembling of the great minds of the republic to discuss the new problems which have arisen as the result of our highly developed and complex civilization.

The Constitution of the United States was finally adopted in convention on September 17, 1787. Shortly thereafter eleven amendments, framed to meet contingencies which had been overlooked, were added. The twelfth amendment, relating to the electoral college, grew out of the contest between Jefferson and Burr for the Presidency. From that time to the present day, a period of more than a century, only three amendments have been added, and these relate to the new conditions created by the civil war, and especially the emancipation of the negroes. During this time there have been numerous attempts to add new clauses to the Constitution. Every phase of reform which has swept across the country has found expression in a proposed constitutional amendment, but the conservatism of the American people has prevented any action.

How the Convention Could Be Held.

The method by which the constitutional convention could be held is a simple one, and is provided by the Constitution itself. The fifth article of that document contains the following:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Many Questions to Be Considered.

The list of questions which have formed the basis of suggested constitutional amendments in the past need not be rehearsed here in detail. It is a long list, and includes many topics which would not be likely to receive serious consideration. Some of the most important matters which would come before the convention, however, would be as follows:

Enlarging the Presidential term to six years and making the President ineligible for re-election. Uniform marriage and divorce laws throughout the Union. Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. Female suffrage.

Providing for the immediate assembling of Congress after election. Changing the date of inauguration day. Authorizing the President to veto single items in appropriation bills. Restricting the veto power of the President, so that it will be less difficult for Congress to pass any measure over his veto.

To Define more clearly the jurisdiction of the courts in their relation to the legislative branch of the government.

These are a few of the topics which have been suggested as affording a reason why a constitutional convention should be called. Many others would doubtless be considered.

Would It Be Dangerous?

Many of the leading men in political life in Washington who, at various times, have discussed the possibility of a constitutional convention, have stated that, while they believed such a convention desirable, they were afraid that it would prove to be the opening of a veritable Pandora's box. Uncertain whether the delegates would represent the safe and conservative element of the country or whether a radical spirit would control, they have felt that it was better to bear the present ills than to fly to others which might be worse.

The answer to this expression of fear is that even after the convention has decided upon the changes which are deemed necessary, its action must be ratified by three-fourths of the States, which ratification would be hard to obtain.

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